

KINSLEY GRAPHIC.

KINSLEY, KANSAS

1903	FEBRUARY	1903
SUN.	MON.	TUES.
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CURRENT COMMENT.

Thirty-one huge and exceedingly strong Havana cigars are the daily allowance of King Carlos, of Portugal, the biggest and fattest of all the reigning monarchs of the old world.

The duke of Manchester, Cincinnati's lovely son-in-law, was greeted on his arrival in New York the other day with an attachment for his baggage and an unpaid jeweler's bill.

The cigar bill of the American people for last year was about \$346,000, 300—more money than the British government spent in the eight years' war which established our independence.

In 1898 there were 21,232 deaths in Havana; in 1899, the first year of American government, there were 6,153; in 1900 there were 6,103; in 1901 there were 5,720. The average death rate for the previous 31 years had been 41.55; the death rate for 1901 was 22.11.

Representative Sulzer, of New York, has introduced a bill carrying an appropriation of \$50,000 for a monument to Samuel J. Tilden, to be erected at Washington. On the pedestal might be chiseled those saddest of all words of tongue or pen which we need not repeat.

The woman who called a member of congress a liar from the galleries because he made a prediction about the future attitude of Canada toward the United States had not studied the ethics of lying. A mere difference of opinion regarding some supposititious event in the remote future does not furnish just cause for a charge of mendacity.

There are in Ireland 23 landlords owning over 50,000 acres, while there are in Scotland 47. One of the broadcast acres of the Scottish landlords is the prime minister, who owns just 50,000 acres, with a rent roll of some \$100,000. The laird of lairds is, of course, the duke of Sutherland, who possesses over 1,250,000 acres, which bring him in some \$350,000 per annum.

The plain people scored a signal triumph in Texas. Some misguided upstarts attempted to make the inaugural ball a full-dress affair. When the boys from the back counties heard of the move they fell upon the committee of arrangements and laid the members up for repairs. Thus the conventional swallow-tail was ripped up the back and the Lone Star state saved from disgrace.

Joseph Market, a citizen of Marion, Ind., aged 80, and said to be worth \$100,000, married Miss May Davis, aged 25. Market was a widower and has four children. He did not wish to marry a woman who wanted him only for his estate, and to insure himself good treatment made a contract with the young woman setting forth that she is not to get any of his estate at death, but is to receive \$5,000 a year as long as she takes good care of him and keeps him alive.

President Roosevelt's recent warning and protest to the Utah legislature against the election of Reed Smoot, a Mormon apostle, to the United States senate has again directed national attention to the Mormon question. Mormon proselyting was never more active than at present. Within the last few months Mayor Low, of New York, has issued licenses to five Mormon missionaries to preach nightly in the streets of that city. It is said there are now more than 500 Latter Day Saints in New York.

The United States now owns the largest and most powerful gun in the world—a 16-inch cannon, throwing a projectile weighing 2,400 pounds. This great engine, which was built at a cost of \$100,000, cast the projectile 7,000 yards and demonstrated that it will carry 21 miles. With the new gun mounted at Sandy Hook, where it probably will be placed, it would be impossible for a foreign vessel to approach within five or six miles. The gun will shoot with absolute accuracy as far as a man-of-war can be seen if tipped at the right angle.

Nothing is more remarkable as a sociological fact than the enormous increase in the consumption of tobacco in all its forms by the American people. For the past five calendar years the average annual increase in the number of cigars smoked in this country has been 573,000,000. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, according to the report recently issued by the commissioner of internal revenue, 6,905,749,968 cigars were consumed in the United States. That was very nearly 19,000,000 cigars for every day in the year.

THEY ARE HAVING TROUBLE.

Republicans in a Row Over the Divergence of Opinions on Tariff and Trusts.

Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, has fallen foul of Senator Aldrich, of Rhode Island, over the Iowa idea and the tariff and trust skeletons in the republican closet were exposed to full view in the United States senate. This family row of the republicans is a peculiar one, in that both sides claim to be ardent protectionists, but the Dolliver faction wish to smooth the rugged protection wall off a bit with a slice of reciprocity—whatever that may be.

Aldrich and the ultra protectionists are utterly opposed to any modification of the extreme rates of duty that were dictated by the trusts, when the Dingley bill was being incubated. They deny that the rates were increased, even beyond the demands of the trusts, so that reciprocity dickers could be made with foreign countries. Aldrich declared that it was "infamous" to link Dingley's name with any such purpose. Dolliver championed the Iowa idea, that the tariff shelters monopoly, and loudly declaimed for reciprocity. He also said:

"I do not intend to sit quiet in this chamber while it is said to be 'infamous' that anybody should have the notion that a tariff schedule once framed could not be honorably modified by sensible trade negotiations with the world."



Uncle Sam—Good job, senator; maybe we can keep warm now. But how about those other stones? I'm thinking of tearing the whole wall down to get rid of the pesky trusts behind it—it's filled with them.

This dispute between these republican leaders on the policy of the republican party will probably lead to a further widening of the breach and in the end will defeat the protection they both declare they love so dearly. The thanks of the people are due to Senator Vest not only for his fight for free coal, which was forced through by his clear cut statements of the distress of the people and the iniquity of the tariff duty, but also for his statement of the disputed position of Mr. Dingley on the reciprocity issue and the consequent exposure of the skeletons mentioned above. There would seem to be no escape, by the reciprocity route, for the republicans that believe in the Iowa idea, that the tariff shelters monopoly, for the proof is overwhelming that the rates of duty are so high that even if the reciprocity treaties, which are now held up in the senate, were ratified, the trusts would still be sheltered and be making the people pay an enormous tax for the exclusive benefit of the trusts. The leaders who control the republican congress in both branches are determined not to allow any reduction of the tariff rates that shelter the trusts and nothing but their overthrow, at some coming election, will give the people any relief. How long this trust-sheltering tariff will remain and the consumers of this country be willing to pay more for trust products than the same goods can be bought for in foreign countries, remains for the voters to answer.

Must the lesson of the coal famine be repeated in other necessities, before the people are aroused to action and will force the protectionists to give way, as they have just done by putting coal on the free list?

A Start at Least.
The passage of the free coal bill (for one year) by both branches of congress, was notable for the fact that the democrats in the senate did not offer a single amendment, but joined with the republicans in pushing the bill to an immediate vote. The democrats at least deserve credit for doing something which the republicans have said all along they would not do. It is now demonstrated that a tariff bill can be brought before the senate and quickly passed, notwithstanding that under the senate rules a tariff bill is subject to endless amendment. It must have been a distressing moment, however, to a number of old tariff reform war horses to see this free coal bill slip by without proposing free everything else. Their self-restraint was admirable, and a shivering nation chatters out its thanks.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

IT IS ON A STRING.

Free Coal from the Republicans Will Be Only a Temporary Subsidence of Graft.

"Didn't we give the people free coal last winter when they were freezing? Didn't we make coal cheap by taking the duty off when the price got too high? Isn't the republican party always ready to relieve the suffering people?"

These are some of the boasts we will hear during the next campaign. No, the republicans have not given us free coal. Reluctantly, when mass meetings were being held, when the press was almost unanimous for free coal, when investigating committees were putting impudent questions to the trusts and were probing for bottom acts and when the winter was half gone, the trust leaders in the senate and house considered it wise to still the clamor somewhat by pretending to give the people free coal. A bill was fixed up and jammed through both houses of congress in one day, giving practically no time for debate, and absolutely no time to amend by putting other trust articles on the free list.

The duty of 67 cents per ton will continue in force on bituminous coal, which is practically the only coal that will come in. A rebate, however, will be paid by the treasury department to the importer which will reimburse him for the full amount of the duty paid. As, however, the secretary of the treasury made another anarchistic ruling which has nullified the law



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placing a duty on bituminous coal, when he telegraphed collectors of customs to "admit all coal imported on or after 15th instant free of duty, under the act of 15th instant," coal will virtually be free for one year and prices will most likely fall much more than the amount of the duty. It may, however, be February before enough coal can be imported to supply the demand and break the trusts' prices.

One year from now, without any discussion in congress, and without any agitation of the tariff question, the republicans hope, the rebate will cease to be paid and the trust will continue its graft temporarily suspended in deference to the overwhelming sentiment of a freeing people. The trusts are still supreme; only their political agents in congress have become a little frightened, that's all. They expect the people to forget all about \$15 coal before the next campaign. Will they?
BYRON W. HOLT.

They Breed Socialism.
The chief teachers of socialism in this country are those who have ostentatiously paraded their power under present conditions to conjure enormous wealth from combinations, from trusts, from water, from railroad discrimination, from legislative favor. When people see vast corporations built up by secret contracts with common carriers in violation of law, when they see other corporations permitted by ill-adjusted tariff duties to sell their goods here for so much that it is profitable to purchase abroad those same goods manufactured here and freight them back, it is no wonder that they grow discontented. We firmly believe that a plunge into socialism would be the ruin of this country. Its salvation must be found in free initiative and enterprise as of old. Whatever seems to large bodies of the people to trench upon that freedom by granting special privileges tends to provoke demands for such regulation of equality as will kill individualism and enterprise.—N. Y. Tribune (rep.).

—Washington oracles agree that the outlook for anti-trust legislation comes down to about this: A law of some kind must be passed, for the president himself has said it, but it must be a "mild" law, for the senate will permit no other. The sole problem is therefore how to harmonize the two demands; and it is not difficult to see that the "mild" opponents of trusts, like the well, will inherit the earth. Mr. Roosevelt's position is simply that he must have something; the trusts want but little legislation here below, but want that little mild; the unshot will probably be a measure which will roar as gently as a sucking dove.—N. Y. Post.

WOULD LIMIT BIG FORTUNES.

An Amendment to the Constitution Prohibiting Holding a Fortune Over \$10,000,000 by Any One Individual.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Senator Wellington introduced an amendment to the constitution Saturday prohibiting the holding of a fortune exceeding \$10,000,000 by any one individual in the United States. In case of such holding the amendment provides that "the excess shall be condemned, whether or not, as a public nuisance, a public folly or a public peril and be accordingly forfeited into the United States treasury."

LIKELY TO AGREE.

Proposition Pending Which Is Liable to Amicably Settle the Dispute Regarding Venezuelan Claims.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Propositions involving a compromise of the allied powers' contention for preferential treatment in the settlement of their claims against Venezuela have been submitted to the governments of Great Britain, Germany and Italy by their representatives at Washington and while no answers have been received as yet, there is reason for the belief that the allies will see a way to accept the latest proposition.

A Bad Fire at Waukom, Ok.

Enid, Ok., Feb. 2.—A report received here yesterday from Waukomis says that Waukomis was devastated by a fire yesterday morning at three o'clock and an entire block of its best business houses was swept away. The fire started in Litzenberg's saloon and, there being no fire department and but few people aroused, the fire had its own way and wrought ruin to the small city. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. Waukomis is situated ten miles south of Enid on the Rock Island, having a population of 800.

Must Pay More Than Par.

Sedan, Kan., Feb. 2.—A point of interest to every Kansas county having bonds is contained in a letter from the attorney general to the county attorney. In the letter the attorney general holds that the Kansas law which permits the commissioners to purchase outstanding bonds at their market or par value means that in no case shall more than par be paid and that the term market value means lower than par value.

Gambling Paraphernalia Burned.

Chickasha, I. T., Feb. 2.—The deputy United States marshal headed another raid against the gamblers of Chickasha, when the gambling paraphernalia, tables, wheels, furniture, etc., of "The Stag," a notorious resort, was broken to pieces with a hatchet, piled in the center of the main business street, and burned in the presence of more than 1,200 witnesses.

Bristow Buys a Paper.

Salina, Kan., Feb. 2.—J. L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, has purchased the plant of the Salina Daily Republican Journal and the paper is now under his supervision. Mr. P. B. Stone, of Ottawa, is to be the editor and manager. Mr. Bristow formerly owned the paper before receiving the appointment in the post office department.

New Orleans Indignantly Denies.

New Orleans, Feb. 1.—The report that one of the leading carnival organizations of New Orleans had declined to issue an invitation to Miss Alice Roosevelt to attend its ball, which seems to have gained currency is absolutely and maliciously false, and the people of this city are greatly wrought up over its circulation.

No Grain for Shipment Wanted.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 2.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroads have issued orders that no grain for shipment from Kansas City to gulf ports will be received until the congestion caused by the shortage of cars is relieved.

Missouri Democrats Banqueted.

St. Louis, Feb. 2.—The Jefferson club was the Mecca of Missouri democracy Saturday night. From all sections of the state were gathered the representatives of the democratic party at a banquet for the members of the legislature.

Civil War Officers Favored.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The senate passed the house bill providing for the creation of a general staff of the army and added as an amendment the bill providing for the retirement with increased rank of officers who served in the civil war.

Kansas Educational Exhibit at Fair.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 2.—I. L. Dayhoff, state superintendent of public instruction, will ask the legislature to make an appropriation of \$50,000 for a Kansas educational exhibit at the St. Louis fair.

State Bank of Dexter Robbed.

Winfield, Kan., Feb. 2.—The State bank of Dexter, a little town 20 miles southeast of this city, was robbed at two o'clock yesterday morning and relieved of \$1,500 in silver, gold and greenbacks.

Limestone in Kansas City Bluffs.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 1.—As a result of experiments carried on by the University of Missouri, immense deposits of limestone suitable for the manufacture of Portland cement have been discovered in the west bluffs of Kansas City. These deposits are said to be better than those in Iowa, Kan.

Cholera Killed an Enemy of Uncle Sam.

Manila, Feb. 1.—The sultan of Maciu is dead of cholera. He resisted the entry of the American troops into Lauao and was defeated at Maciu.

THE BLUSHING HABIT.

't Is Said to Be a Disease of the Nerves—Unhappy Cases Seen by a Doctor.

At Vienna a scientist and doctor who has made an especial study of blushing declares that it is a disease of the nerves. He declares that blushing should be treated like any other nervous disease, and that in many cases it is hereditary, says the Scotsman. One of his patients (a man) told the doctor that the fear of blushing, kept alive by the jocular taunts of his friends, had caused him such depression of spirits that he had several times been on the verge of suicide.

Another patient (a society woman) suffered seriously from nervous prostration in consequence of the teasing of her friends, who made her blush just "for the fun of it." A colleague told the doctor of one of his patients who was driven mad by blushing. Her mental condition was greatly improved by her transfer from a chamber papered in red and furnished in mahogany to a green room with oak furniture. This woman is again in society, but is subject to occasional attacks of blushing that affect her mentally at the sight of red dresses, red ribbons or anything in red. He has discovered that those addicted to blushing suffer less in summer than in the cold months, and that summer is the best time of the year in which to be treated for the annoying disease.

There are critical times, even in the warm months, for the blusher. "When a thunderstorm is in the air and in the damp of the early morn and late at night persons addicted to the habit blush most often and most violently," says the doctor, who distinguishes between two kinds of blushing—blushing caused by extraordinary sensitiveness, extreme bashfulness or modesty, and blushing because of the blusher's apprehension of the act of blushing. A certain young woman, extremely pretty, was driven to forswear society because the unfortunate affliction of blushing extended to her beautiful neck and arms, and thus prevented her from appearing in full dress. This young woman suffers not only outwardly, but she loses all self-control when blushing. Her thoughts are "all mixed up," and she cannot speak connectedly. She underwent treatment for nervousness, but the doctors could not help her.

Another singular case was that of a leading actress, who consulted the doctor. "She had ruined her complexion," said he, "by excessive use of white grease paint applied to cover her blushes, which marred her performance. She blushed whenever anything went wrong behind the scenes or on the stage, and had no control of her emotions. She is a very young woman; I never met with the trouble among actresses of mature years." The doctor says that strong men do not blush except under extraordinary circumstances; that blushing is truly a mark of effeminacy. Blushing men are seldom cured, for they are often sufferers from heart disease. "I have known blushing fits, so called," said he, "to last for hours, accompanied by irregular pulse and excited heart. To blushing men and women with families I say: 'If you have a boy or girl who blushes under a reproach, or for fear of being found out, do not tell them of it, for if you do you will arouse in them apprehensions. If the child has any steadiness of mind, you will undermine it; if he has no stamina, you will completely unsettle him. There are foolish people who think their children are innocent so long as they can blush. What nonsense!'"

Sea Smoke.

One of the peculiar phenomena of the Arctic regions is "sea smoke." Explorers tell of a steam as if from a boiling kettle, which rises from the water when the temperature is 15 degrees below zero. At 40 degrees the snow and human bodies emit this vapor, which changes into tiny ice particles, which fill the air and make a light noise like the rustle of silk. At 40 degrees tree trunks burst with a loud report, rocks break up and streams of smoking water flow from great cracks in the earth's surface, knives break in cutting butter and lighted cigars go out by contact with the ice upon the beard. On some of the extreme cold days that prevail in the northwestern states in winter, the air seems to be full of fine ice, which is probably the same phenomenon as that noted above.—Golden Days.

Foiled.

A Fayette woman suspected that her husband was in the habit of kissing the hired girl, and resolved to detect him in the act. One Saturday night she saw him pass quietly into the kitchen. The hired girl was out, and the kitchen was dark. The jealous wife took a few matches in her hand, and, hastily placing a shawl over her head, as the hired girl often did, entered the back door, and immediately she was seized and kissed and embraced in an ardent manner. With heart almost bursting the wife prepared to administer a terrible rebuke to the faithless spouse, and, tearing herself away from his fond embrace, she struck a match and stood face to face with—the hired man.—Salisbury Press-Spectator.

Theological Tenderness.

Mrs. Bacon—My husband thinks a man can't feel at home unless he is smoking.
Mrs. Egbert—That is why he thinks I will feel at home in the next world I suppose.—Yonkers Statesman.

Few Old Men Can Say This.

Lakefield, Minn., Feb. 2nd.—Wm. E. Gentry of this place makes the following statement:

"For over forty years I suffered with misery in my back and at times could not pass water without great pain and a burning sensation. I have had to make water as many as sixteen times during one night—just a little at a time. I tried many kinds of kidney medicines but all without any good result. At last I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills and my pains are all gone."
"I took six boxes and I am cured completely. I am 77 years of age and I feel better now than I have for over fifty years. I attribute it all to Dodd's Kidney Pills."
Dodd's Kidney Pills have made some remarkable cures in this part of the state, and many old men and women are praising them highly as a cure for lame back, kidney and bladder troubles.

Proverbs Wrong.

"Think twice before you speak once," said the man who quotes; "that, sir, I think, is a good motto."
"I don't think so," said the Cynical Coder. "While you're thinking of those two things some other fellow will have a chance to get off the brilliant remark."—Baltimore Herald.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds, cure Feverishness, Constipation and destroy Worms. All Druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Ousted, Le Roy, New York.

"Look at the crowd of women going into Mrs. Gabbie's house. What's the attraction?" "Detraction. The sewing circle meets there to-day."—Philadelphia Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The pride of achievement is not nearly so great sometimes as thankfulness for what we did not do.—Indianapolis Sun.

Check cold and Bronchitis with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Straight character cannot come out of crooked living.—Rams Horn.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. Thos. Robbins, Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Pugilists lead a sluggish life.—Chicago Daily News.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with Putnam Fadeless Dyes.

A small door may lead to a large room.—Rams Horn.

WOMEN SUFFER.

Hard to attend to daily duties with a back that aches like the toothache. A woman's kidneys give her constant trouble. Backache is the first warning of sick kidneys and should never be neglected. Urinary disorders annoy, embarrass and worry woman-kind. Dangerous diabetes, dropsy and Bright's disease are sure to follow if the kidneys are neglected. Read how to cure the kidneys and keep them well: Mrs. James Beck, of 314 West Whitesboro Street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework, let alone washing and ironing; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised for kidney complaints, and got them at Broughton & Graves's drug store. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured. I have recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to many others, and my case ought to convince the most skeptical sufferer to give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. James Beck will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

\$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES \$3.50
UNION MADE
W. L. Douglas makes and sells the best men's Goodyear Welt (Hand Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

\$25,000 REWARD
will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for \$3.50 and \$3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for \$4 and \$5.00. W. L. Douglas \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes are worn by thousands of men who have been paying \$4 and \$5, not believing they could get a first-class shoe for \$3.50 or \$3.00. He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his \$3.50 and \$3.00 shoes is just as good. Give them a trial and save money. Notice Increase in Size: \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00. A pair of \$3.50 shoes, \$2.50 in four years. W. L. DOUGLAS \$4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth \$6.00 Compared with Other Makes. The best Imported and American leathers, Hepp's Patent Gilt, Enamel, Box Calf, Gilt, Red Kid, Corned Calf, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Ejectors. The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom. Shoes by mail, Etc. address: J. Van, Canton, Mass. W. L. DOUGLAS, BOSTON, MASS.

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You can be cured of any form of tobacco using easily, be made well, strong, energetic, full of new life and vigor by using **WU-TU-SHOO** that makes weak men strong. Many gain ten pounds in ten days. Over 500,000 cured. All druggists. Guaranteed. Return money if not cured. Address: REMEDY CO., Chicago or New York.